REMARKS

The claims have been amended without adding new matter in order to address other issues raised by the Examiner. Claims 21, 26, 31, 37, 38 and 45-47 have been amended. Claims 1-20 and 35 were previously cancelled. Therefore, twenty six (26) claims remain pending in the application: claims 21-34 and 36-47. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of claims 21-34 and 36-47 in view of the amendments above and remarks below.

By way of this amendment, Applicants have made a diligent effort to place the claims in condition for allowance. However, should there remain any outstanding issues that require adverse action, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner telephone the undersigned at (858) 552-1311 so that such issues may be resolved as expeditiously as possible.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 112

1. Claim 37 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim that which Applicants regard as the invention, where the Examiner suggests that "[b]ookmarking the keyword precludes sending over the network the bookmarked keyword...." (Office Action, paragraph No. 3). However, the bookmarking of a keyword does not preclude the sending over the network the bookmarked keyword, and alternatively, the bookmarking is specifically intended to allow the user to send the keyword over the network at the time of bookmarking and/or at a later time. For example, the specification as filed in describing one example of bookmarking and its use recites "the keyword may be the product name which the user may bookmark and search at that point or later in time as desired by the user." (Specification, page 17, lines 22-24, emphasis added). The "selecting the video image" is consistent with both "bookmarking" of a keyword and sending the bookmarked keyword over the network as claimed, whether the bookmarked keyword is sent at the time of bookmarking or at a later time. Therefore, claim 37 is not indefinite because the claim language is not contradictory, and thus, Applicants respectfully request the rejection be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

2. Claims 21-23 and 27-28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,184,877 (Dodson et al.) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,486,891 (Rice). Applicants have amended independent claim 21 to recite in part, "receiving a keyword and a first code associated with the video image over a second communication channel, wherein the first code is associated with predefined information relating to the keyword." Support for this amendment is provided in the specification as filed, on at least page 18, lines 1-25. Neither the Dodson nor Rice patents suggest receiving a keyword and a code that associated with predefined information. Alternatively, the Dodson patent only describes providing overlay content and does not suggest receiving a keyword and a code. Further, the Rice patent only describes bookmarking internet uniform resource locators (URL). There is no discussion or suggestion in either the Dodson or Rice patents to include a first code that is associated with predefined information or the receiving of a keyword and a code. Therefore, the combination of Dodson and Rice fail to teach each element of amended claim 21, and thus, claim 21 is not obvious in view of the applied references.

In rejecting claim 26, the Examiner cited U.S. Patent No. 5,809,471 (Brodsky) suggesting that the Brodsky patent describes a "priority" and that this "priority is equal to a code. However, the "priority" described in the Brodsky patent is not associated with predefined information relating to the keyword and instead only describes a priority that defines how long to keep a word. Therefore, the Brodsky patent also fails to teach or suggest the code as recited in claim 21.

Section 2143.03 of the MPEP states that in order "to establish a prima facie case of obviousness of a claimed invention, all of the claimed limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art." Therefore, a prima facie case of obviousness is not met by the combination of the Dodson and Rice patents as the combination does not teach or suggest all of the limitations of claim 1 (MPEP § 2143.03). Thus, Applicants respectfully submit the rejection is overcome and should be withdrawn.

Claims 22-23 and 27-28 depend from claim 21. Therefore, claims 22-23 and 27-28 are also not obvious over the combination of the Dodson and Rice patents for at least the reasons provide for claim 21.

3. Claims 24, 29-30, 37, 39-41 and 43-44 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as being unpatentable over the Dodson patent in view of the Rice patent in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,499,057 (Portuesi). Claims 24 and 29-30 depend from claim 21. The Portuesi patent also fails to teach or suggest a code associated with predefined information. Therefore, claims 24-29 are also not obvious in view of the Dodson, Rice and Portuesi patents.

Independent claim 37 has also been amended to recite "receiving a keyword and a first code" similar to that of claim 21. As indicated above, the combination of the Dodson, Rice and Portuesi patents do not teach each element of amended claim 37. Therefore, a prima facie case of obvious is not meet, and thus, claim 37 is not obvious over the applied references.

Claims 39-41 and 43-44 depend from claim 37. Therefore, claims 39-41 and 43-44 are also not obvious over the combination of the Dodson and Rice patents for at least the reasons provide for claim 37.

4. Claim 25 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as being unpatentable over the Dodson patent in view of the Rice patent in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,819,284 (Farber et al.). Claim 25 depends from claim 21. The Farber patent also fails to teach or suggest a code associated with predefined information relating with the keyword. Therefore, claim 25 is also not obvious over the combination of references.

5. Claim 26 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as being unpatentable over the Dodson patent in view of the Rice patent in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,809,471 (Brodsky). Again, claim 26 depends from claim 21. The Brodsky patent does not teach or suggest a first code associated with predefined information relating to the keyword. Instead, the Brodsky patent only describes a priority, which is not a code, and is not a code associated with

predefined information. Still further, claim 26 has been amended to recite a second code that is a category code. The Brodsky patent does not teach or suggest a second code, and does not teach or suggest a category code as recited in claim 26. Therefore, amended claim 26 is not obvious in view of the combined Dodson, Rice and Brodsky patents.

6. Claims 31-34 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as being unpatentable over the Dodson patent in view of the Portuesi patent. Independent claim 31, however, has been amended to recite in part "displaying a video image from a local storage medium ... receiving a keyword comprising an identifier of the storage medium associated with the video image over a second communication channel." Support for this amendment is provided in the specification as filed, at least, on page 20, lines 17-29. Neither the Dodson nor the Portuesi patents teach or suggest a keyword comprising an identifier of a local storage medium associated with the video image. Instead, the Dodson patent specifically teaches away displaying a video image from a local storage medium, and fails to suggest a keyword comprising an identifier of the local storage medium because the intended purpose of the Dodson patent is to search broadcast content. Therefore, one skilled in the art would not reference the Dodson patent in utilizing locally stored video images. Further, the Dodson patent is directed to programming guide data (e.g., data maintained at a remote program guide provider or locally stored). There is no motivation or suggestion to include local storage medium identifier in the keyword, and alternatively, the Dodson patent teaches away from such an identifier and sending the keyword comprising the identifier over the network as the search terms of the Dodson patent are limited to programming data and the storage medium is irrelevant. The Portuesi patent also fails to teach or suggest a keyword comprising an identifier of local storage medium. Therefore, amended claim 31 is not obvious in view of the Dodson and Portuesi patents.

Claims 32-34 depend from claim 31. Therefore, claims 32-34 are also not obvious over the applied references for at least the reasons provided for claim 31.

7. Claim 36 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as being unpatentable over the Dodson patent in view of the Portuesi patent in further view of the Farber patent. Claim 36 depends from amended claim 31. The Farber patent also fails to teach or suggest at least a keyword comprising an identifier for a local storage medium, and instead is only relied upon to demonstrate a user profile. Therefore, the combination of the applied references fails to teach or make claim 36 obvious.

8. Claim 38 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as being unpatentable over the Dodson patent in view of the Portuesi patent in further view of the Rice patent. Claim 38 depends from claim 37. As introduced above, the Dodson, Portuesi and Rice patents fail to teach or suggest at least a code associated with predefined information. Therefore, claim 38 is also not obvious in view of the applied references for at least the reasons provided above.

9. Claim 42 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as being unpatentable over the Dodson patent in view of the Portuesi, Rice, and Farber patents. However, claim 42 also depends from claim 37, which includes language similar to that of claim 21. As demonstrated above, the applied references fail to teach or suggest at least receiving keyword and a code associated with predefined information. Therefore, claim 42 is also not obvious in view of the applied references for at least the reasons provided above.

10. Claims 45-47 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as being unpatentable over the Dodson patent in view of the Brodsky patent. Applicants have amended claim 45 to recite in part "receiving a keyword associated with the video image over a second communication channel, wherein the keyword comprises a first code ... receiving a second code relating to the keyword over the second communication channel...." The Examiner relies on the Brodsky patent in the rejection suggesting the Brodsky patent describes a code. However, Applicants respectfully submit that the applied references fail to teach or suggest at least a keyword comprising a first code, and the receiving of a second code relating to the keyword. The

"priority" described in the Brodsky patent is not equal to a code, and further, the Brodsky patent fails to teach or suggest a keyword comprising a first code and the receiving of a second code.

Still further, the Brodsky patent does not teach or suggest receiving information relating to the keyword and the second code. Instead, the Examiner cites a "priority" as being equal to a code. However, the Brodsky patent does not teach or suggest receiving information relating to the "priority". Furthermore, the Brodsky patent does not teach a keyword comprising a first code, and also fails to teach a second code. Additionally, the Brodsky patent fails to teach or suggest receiving information relating to a keyword and a second code. Therefore, the Brodsky patent also fails to teach or suggest the code as recited in claim 21.

Claims 46 and 47 depend from claim 45. Therefore, claims 46 and 47 are also not obvious over the applied combination of references for at least the reasons provided above. Further, claim 46 has been amended to recite the searching of "a network for information relating to the keyword and the second code." The Brodsky patent does not teach or suggest searching the network for information relating to the keyword and the second code. Instead, the Examiner equates a "priority" to a code in rejecting claim 45, and the Brodsky patent fails to suggest searching a network for the "priority." Therefore, the combination of the Dodson and Brodsky patents fails to make claim 46 obvious.

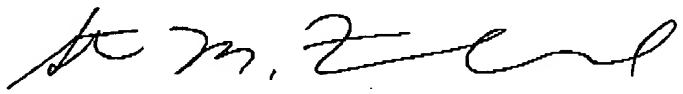
Similarly with claim 47, the Brodsky patent only describes a "priority", and does not describe a first code comprising a numerical tag and a second code comprising a classification. Therefore, claim 47 is also not obvious over the combination of the Dodson and Brodsky patents.

CONCLUSION

Applicants submit that the above amendments and remarks place the pending claims in a condition for allowance. Therefore, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: March 14, 2005



Steven M. Freeland
Reg. No. 42,555
Attorney for Applicants
(858) 552-1311

Address all correspondence to:
FITCH, EVEN, TABIN & FLANNERY
Thomas F. Lebens
120 So. LaSalle Street, Ste. 1600
Chicago, IL 60603